

continent still has abundant rainforests which have been described as the lungs of the world.

We as Congresspeople can no longer afford to ignore Africa or view it solely through the lens of disaster and peril. Yes, we cannot deny that there are serious health problems in Africa with HIV/AIDS and malaria leading the list. There is crushing poverty throughout the continent. Africans living on less than \$1 a day now number over 315 million, according to a recent World Bank survey. Serious conflicts in the Congo, where not thousands, but millions have perished, and West Africa still plagues the continent and puts a serious drag on the development of human resources and capital.

We cannot afford to ignore Africa, because people are beginning to realize that failed states and crushing poverty are fertile breeding grounds for terrorists and criminal groups. We cannot afford to ignore Africa, because the world is smaller and more interconnected. From the war on terrorism to the supply of crucial resources, from the campaign against threatening diseases to the opportunities for economic trade and investment, Africa is a key global player. We cannot afford to ignore Africa, because we now ignore it, and if we continue to do it, it is at our own peril.

Africa really matters in many ways. Not all of the news coming out of Africa is gloomy. Trade and investments with Africa are growing. U.S. exports totaled over \$5.8 billion last year, while U.S. imports were \$18 billion. Nigeria alone is the fifth largest supplier of oil to the U.S. Despite appearances, Africa is more peaceful today than in the 1980s and the 1990s. Democracy is also taking root in many parts of Africa.

But Africa needs increased resources to deal with the multitude of problems. U.S. assistance to Africa has been stagnant for many years, and real development assistance to the continent is less than \$500 million. Although total U.S. assistance to Africa may total about \$2 billion, a large chunk of this is for humanitarian and health-related programs. Many programs, including the areas of agriculture, democracy, conflict resolution, trade, and investment have suffered from significant cutbacks. In short, Africa needs increased assistance if it truly is to be brought into the mainstream world economy.

The Congressional Black Caucus has been a staunch advocate and played a pivotal role in strengthening the cultural, political, and economic ties between Africa and the United States.

I am therefore concerned, but not surprised, that President Bush did not seek out the guidance and assistance of the CBC before making his sojourn to Africa. This is not surprising because, as our chairman recently noted, "the President has declined all of our offers to meet with him since our last discussion of January 31, 2001."

In closing, I want to make a few remarks on the President's proposal to send in U.S. peacekeepers to Liberia. First, I recognize the longstanding historical ties between the U.S.

and Liberia. I do not believe it will be as difficult to win the hearts and minds of Liberians who are predisposed to look upon the U.S. with favor. I generally support the concept of a peacekeeping mission to Liberia. However, I believe that a U.S.-led peacekeeping mission should be placed under the auspices of the United Nations. The United States by itself cannot be the policeman of the world, and our forces are already spread thin by our other significant commitments around the world. Any U.S. action in Liberia will have greater credibility if they have the seal of approval of an international body.

We must also think through very carefully our commitment to place U.S. forces in Liberia. We must have a mission that is clearly defined, and we must have an exit plan that is articulated and understood by the American public. I also believe that any plan to introduce U.S. forces in Liberia should be subjected to serious congressional oversight and approval.

The devil is in the details. The administration must first clearly articulate its methods and goals before any U.S. troops are put on the ground.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD BRANDITZ IGLEHART

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives in the Capital of this country to pay tribute to one of California's most beloved public servants: Alameda County Superior Court Judge Richard B. Iglehart, who passed away in Istanbul on July 2 while attending a State Department-sponsored conference. He was just 60 years old. He was a friend, a brother, a colleague, and he leaves behind so many wonderful people. He is survived by his beloved wife Judith Iglehart; his son, Matthew Iglehart; his stepsons, Christopher and Scott; his sister Barbara; his brother-in-law Hans; Alan Iglehart, a brother; six nephews and nieces, aunts and cousins, and his former wife, Dee Iglehart.

I met Dick in Santa Clara Law School. Before that, he had gone to Piedmont High School and UC Berkeley where he was a Beta and played rugby. He served in the Army in Germany as an officer in the 3rd Armored Cavalry. After graduating, he went to Santa Clara Law School where I met him.

□ 1945

He ended up being a career prosecutor who became the chief assistant district attorney in Alameda and also in San Francisco Counties. He became

the chief assistant for the criminal division in the California attorney general's office under Attorney General John van de Camp. Dick also served as the counsel to the Assembly Public Safety Committee. He was a California district attorneys association lobbyist and was an Assembly Fellow.

He worked unceasingly to rid California and the Nation of assault weapons. He was instrumental in helping pass legislation lowering the penalties on marijuana possession. He changed the laws, making it easier for child sexual assault victims to testify in court. He was an expert on sentencing procedures, the California three strikes laws, Proposition 36, and serial killers, and an early champion for using DNA as a testing in criminal trials.

He taught at Hastings, and he also gave courses for continuing education of the bar. He lectured at the FBI Academy, Berkley Center for Study of Law and Society, and he often spoke at the local high schools.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), who is in the district that Dick is from so she can also pay tribute. While she is coming to the microphone, I will say that while we are here on the floor there is a memorial service in her district at Piedmont at the Piedmont Community Church.

Ms. LEE. I want to thank the gentleman for yielding and just say tonight that I join with the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) and all of our colleagues in remembering and celebrating the life of a great human being, a giant, a constituent, my friend, Richard Iglehart.

While serving as a member of the Assembly Public Safety Committee in the California legislature, I had the real privilege of working very closely with Dick when he was chief counsel to the committee. And I came to rely on his thoughtfulness, his fairness and his wisdom. When working with Dick, I was always deeply impressed with his ability to do simple things simple and he always did what he said he would do.

Dick's passionate and unshakable belief in our system of justice provided the foundation for everything that he accomplished in his legal career. His vast knowledge of the law and our government earned him the respect of defenders and prosecutors, liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans. Dick met people where they were and brought them along. He took the time to help them see things from a different perspective or to shed light on a complicated subject. He was a true mentor, and it was my great and very good fortune to have been really one of his students. I will miss his kind words of encouragement and support.

One could not know Dick without knowing of his love and his devotion to his wife, Judy, and his family. He was a good friend to so many of us. Words cannot express my sympathy and sorrow at his untimely death. Let us

honor and celebrate Dick's legacy by rededicating ourselves to the ideals and the values that he championed. My thoughts and prayers are with the Iglehart family this evening as the memorial service is taking place at this very moment.

He will always hold a special place in my heart and in the heart of many.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman very much. We would like to say to the family, we love you, Dick. We will see you around and give a hug to our friends in heaven, and we will keep the torch burning.

Christine Pelosi said Dick taught us to put a human face on the criminal justice system for terrified and traumatized victims and witnesses, while understanding that today's defendants could well be yesterday's or tomorrow's victims. Dick had the legal acumen, rock-solid integrity, and sense of humor that helped us address those sad realities, and to manage the pressure to succeed as prosecutors and grow as legal professionals. But Dick was more than just a boss "he was a great big bear of a man who always stuck up for us young prosecutors, particularly the women, when judges of opponents tried to rough us up. Having his confidence in us made us all the more able to successfully prosecute the tough cases."

Attorney Michael Weiss said: "He asked me if I had ever thought about being a prosecutor. I told him that I had briefly entertained the idea. He told me that he had spent nearly his entire career in law as a prosecutor and that he couldn't remember a day when he didn't look forward to going to work." "My days working for Dick were some of my best. And to this day, his words continued to inspire me: to find a quality in my work that makes it something I look forward to, every day."

HONORING BOB STUMP

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GERLACH). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I take this time this evening to rise and say a few words about our late colleague, the beloved chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services and before that the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. A few words might be the operative thing to say here this evening about Bob Stump because Bob Stump did not talk very often on the floor. In fact, in these 5 minutes I think I will say more words than I ever remember Bob Stump saying other than on a bill which he presented to the floor to the Congress of the United States.

He may have been a man of few words, but he was not a man of little action; and he was not a man of little commitment. Many others have spoken either here on the floor or at the ceremony where his portrait was unveiled

or his funeral service just a few days ago in Phoenix about many aspects of his life.

I would like to talk for a moment about a couple of the personal things that I remember about Bob Stump. I knew him before he came to the Congress and long before I came to the Congress when he was the president of the Arizona State Senate. I did not serve with him in the Senate. I came to the Senate at the time that he left there to come to the United States Congress. But he served in that Senate with Sandra Day O'Connor who later became a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. They were on opposite sides. He was president of the Senate. She was the minority leader in the Arizona State Senate at that time. But they always had a great deal of respect for each other, and I think it was this respect that characterizes the way that everybody felt about Bob Stump through the years.

He came to the Congress in 1976 and served here for 26 years. I think in the entire time that Bob Stump served in the Congress he had one press conference, and that was the press conference where he announced that he was switching from a Democrat to a Republican. When Bob moved from a seat on that side of the aisle to a seat on this side of the aisle, he really did not change at all. He was the same person that he had always been, a fiscal conservative, a hard-nosed individual who believed strongly in national defense and somebody who cared passionately about veterans. He, himself, was a veteran and he knew the sacrifices that veterans had made and he knew the commitment that this country had made to providing for health care for our veterans. And Bob Stump continued in his service here in the House of Representatives doing it with little fanfare.

Bob Stump came to the office every morning at about 5 a.m., and he would open all the mail. He had his desk in his office like most of us had, but he also had a desk in the back room, and it was there that he spent most of the time, opening the mail, working with his staff.

He did not have a lot of staff people, about half of the number most of us had. And yet he took care of his constituents. He always listened to them, always met with them, always found time to be available for them. And on weekends he faithfully went home to the district, and he faithfully went to his farm and worked the cotton crop on the farm. He looked after his constituents. They always felt that they could be in touch with Bob Stump. He never lost touch with his constituents.

He was an unassuming person who asked for very little recognition or glory. He called everything exactly as he saw it. He never minced any words. When you asked Bob Stump about something, you knew exactly where he stood. But I think it is his commitment to veterans and a commitment to

a strong national defense reflected in the work he did on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and later as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services that he will always be remembered for.

He may not get his name etched in stone and, indeed, future generations of veterans and those who served in the armed services may never know his name, but they will be indebted to him. They will be indebted to him for the health care system we have for veterans and the quality of health care we provide in the veterans hospitals all over this country. So there will be many who will never have known his name, but they will be in great debt to him as those of us in the House of Representatives are in debt to him for his unfailingly hard work, his unassuming stance, his willingness to call it like it was, and his dedication and his commitment to this institution.

We will miss Bob Stump, but we are grateful for the time that we had with him, and we are grateful for his service to his country and to the veterans of this Nation.

LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I always have risen to the floor at this time to try to speak on the unfinished business of this House. Just for a quick moment I am going to speak at length about the first issue at another time, but I do want to join with my colleagues that are raising the concern about whether or not evidence substantiated representations that were made by the President of the United States on the determination or the actuality of weapons of mass destruction. I hope to be able to debate that question at a later time and to reiterate my call for an independent commission and as well a special prosecutor.

I leave just a singular sentence, and that is that the truth should be known and the truth should be known not only by this body and the other body, but the truth should be known by the American people.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise, however, to recount for my colleagues the final results of the resolution of inquiry before the House Committee on the Judiciary today. And after a vigorous debate, I am sad to say that the House Committee on the Judiciary reported unfavorably this resolution of inquiry. It is a simple inquiry and it is broader than what you may have heard over the weeks and days on the Texas incident regarding the redistricting plan that has gone haywire, 55 Democrats, legislators, civilians, who decided that the legislative process was so broken that they had to leave for Ardmore and the belief by this body and Members of this body that it was a Federal offense and abuse of power by the use of Federal resources, this resolution simply